

THE POLYNESIAN.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1852.

MISSIONARY INFLUENCE.—It will be seen from our last issue, that the American Missionaries, including all who have been sent out by the A. B. C. F. M., have exerted, during the past 32 years, an important agency at the Islands, in all its affairs, religious, moral and political. How could it be otherwise?

Here is a little group of islands, containing scarcely 120,000 inhabitants, sunk in the grossest barbarism, without written laws, and with scarcely the rudiments of civil polity. And here are 69 well educated men, besides a greater number of educated females, who have all during the past 32 years, been sent to the islands, and sustained in their work, at an expense of some \$800,000, for the express purpose of "showing the islanders the way of happiness and dignity, of glory and honor and immortality,—of covering the islands with schools and churches; of raising up the whole people to an elevated state of christian civilization; of bringing, or preparing the means of bringing thousands and millions of the present and succeeding generations to the mansions of eternal blessedness."

Is it strange that this large body of men, laboring during a succession of years, for this great object, should produce an impression upon the unlettered people of Hawaii? Should have moulded, in a great measure, their civil and religious institutions, and exert, at the present time, an important agency in whatever pertains to the civil polity and religious condition of the islands? Would it not be passing strange if this was not the case? And who have a better right to employ this influence, and exert this agency? Have those who came here for the express purpose of amassing wealth, or seeking their own pleasures?

Those who came to the islands as missionaries, lay no claim to perfection. They have doubtless erred and come short in many things. They are subject to the common frailties of humanity. Nor do they claim to have effected all the good which has been accomplished at the islands. Much credit is due to many others for their influence, example and abundant labors for the Hawaiian nation. But they do claim to have labored faithfully, and with an honest purpose, for the accomplishment of the objects for which they were sent to the islands. Most of them have adopted the islands as a home for themselves and children, and they hope still to be useful members of the Hawaiian community.

They arrogate to themselves no exclusive rights—claim no exclusive powers. But they do claim the right to exert an honest influence, and to seek an honest livelihood; and to do this, by engaging in any useful service, secular or ecclesiastical, to which they may regard themselves as called, in the providence of God. They have taken no monastic vows,—have renounced no natural rights. They are connected with no priesthood,—they acknowledge no hierarchy. They claim to be independent, christian men, laboring for their fellow-men, their families and themselves, with no sinister plans, or Jesuitical purposes. They reject, with abhorrence, the idea, that by becoming protestant clergymen, they have disfranchised themselves, or forfeited any political right which belongs to them as men.

In the progress of their work, some of them have been able to relinquish all aid from those who sent them forth, and have received an honorable release from their service, and become a part and parcel of the Hawaiian community. But none of them, after a long course of years, have attained to what may be called wealth, and most of them are comparatively poor; while others of the foreign community, after a few years residence at the islands, have returned to their native land with large accumulations. Most of them have come into possession of small tracts of land for pasturage, the raising of vegetables, &c.; while at the same time, two or three foreign residents have come into possession of more land in the group than has ever been in the possession of the whole 69 missionaries who have been sent to the islands.

In conclusion, we would say, nothing is more silly than the outcry against missionary power and missionary influence at the islands, on the part of those who make it. What would be the condition of the islands, had the missionaries never possessed any power or influence? And what would soon be their condition, should all who are, or have been missionaries, withdraw immediately from the field? How long before irreconcilable enmities would spring up between the white and colored races? How long before blood would flow and internecine hostilities arise? Who would then control the excited elements? Who would calm the prejudices, and repress the envy and jealousy, which even now so often show themselves in spite of missionary influence? Would the person and the property of the white man be safe, as now, in every part of the islands?

We ask, then, who are the real bane of the Hawaiian community, the missionaries or those who vilify their characters, malign their motives and misrepresent their doings? We leave it for every candid man in our community to decide.

AS IT SHOULD BE.—We always notice with pleasure the indications, which are becoming more and more frequent, of good will and fellowship between the English and Americans. So nearly related, as many of the latter are, by blood, language and a common religion to the former, it is matter of surprise that the evil passions engendered and kept alive by the former belligerent attitude of the two nations, have not long ago cooled down, and the fraternal feeling been allowed to exert its influence upon both parties.

The kindly spirit which ran through the little speech of Commodore Stevens, at the dinner given him on his return to the United States, so commended itself to our own feelings, that we published his remarks in the Polynesian, some weeks ago. The following, from "Bell's Life in London," is of the same stamp, and we commend the article to our readers as an indication of the "good time coming," when each of the two great nations mentioned, shall honestly and properly appreciate, and possess enough of candor to acknowledge, the really good qualities possessed by the other. Perfection belongs to neither; and each may learn of the other many things, which Providence has placed them in a position to evolve and mature, without necessarily lowering their dignity, or compromising their nationality.

America has secured, at last, the respect of England, by the real advance she has made in national greatness. She has wrought hard for it,

and worked her way up through the envy and jealousy, the sneers and the scorn of her great neighbor; she is entitled to the position she has won, and will maintain it without a doubt. But it will add immensely to the sublimity of her position, if she forgets the "old grudge," and overlooks the past odium cast upon her. Let by-gones be by-gones; and then will the spirit of the following make America proud of such a mother, and England, no less, of such a daughter.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.—The English people are most heartily rejoiced when any event occurs which shows a feeling of national good-will to be extending itself over the world. It is not that as long as a nation is independent of foreign control, and is in the enjoyment of civil liberty at home, it has a leaning towards military exploits. But without feeling satisfied to disgust it with a formerly cherished excitement, it learns, with the advance of experience and knowledge, that that excitement was a childish beyond its real worth, and in some cases it may also become sensible that the excitement is one (and war is an instance of the kind) which, instead of being sought as an occasional pleasure, ought always to be shunned as an unquestioned mischief. There is no advantage which it purchases, and it is not purchased in a better manner, and at a lower price, were men but wise enough and good enough to listen to reason. Nevertheless, as all men are not always in the mood to do this, war sometimes becomes inevitable; but it is being so is always a matter for deep regret. On the other hand the acknowledgment of kindness and friendship between nations, or between individuals in any way representing nations, is always matter for rejoicing. It is with great pleasure that we feel the late voyage of the yacht "America" to this country has afforded an occasion of this sort, and one which was most honorably taken advantage of, in a kindly, cordial way, on both sides of the Atlantic.

A dinner given to Mr. Commodore Stevens, of the New York Yacht Club, on his return to the United States, has afforded a handsome opportunity for a friendly address, of which Mr. Stevens has handsomely availed himself. All the world knows what that gentleman's yacht beat the best yachts of England at Cowes, and carried off a triumph a club and a private war. But, till Mr. Stevens frankly proclaimed it, all the world did not know in how friendly a manner he had been received at Cowes, how Lord Palmerston hastened to confer on the America all the privileges enjoyed by British yachts, how earnestly the government officials and dockyard men labored to remedy an accidental injury which the America had received, and to refit it in time for the coming struggle, and then how gracefully they refused all remuneration and treated the task as a pleasure conferred upon themselves; and, finally, how without any envy and obstruction, but with all good will and fair encouragement, the English, from the Queen downwards, watched the contest, and then cheered and honored the foreign victor. We knew this to have been the case; but until proclaimed to the world by the lips of Commodore Stevens we could not publish it; no, though we were well aware too of the sagacious whisperings which had at one time slandered the English pilot who steered the America—whisperings which Mr. Stevens has in the most manly and honorable manner silenced for ever. Cordially do we say with Mr. Stevens that nothing ought to be allowed to interrupt the harmony now happily existing between two nations which, even in matters of national vanity (often the most sensitive of all things for a nation), can find means to banish distrust and strengthen mutual confidence. We are rivals in everything in which rivalry can tend to improve each other and benefit the world—we are companions and associates in the pursuit of civil liberty and in the companionate sympathy which free nations ought to feel for the oppressed.

THE ARGUS.—The Argus, of the 18th Feb. contains a letter from G. Rhodes, Esq., of Jan. 17th, 1852, introducing one of July 10th, sent up in that month for publication in the Polynesian.

Upon the receipt of that letter, we concluded not to publish it, for reasons which we then regarded, and still believe, to be sound ones.

On the 2d of August the following appeared in the Polynesian.

"We have received a letter from G. Rhodes, Esq., member of the House of Representatives, complaining of the brevity of the report of the proceedings of the House, as published in the Polynesian, and that injustice had been done him by such brevity. When this he so, or not, it is impossible for us to tell, as we could not attend the sittings of the House, to take notes of all its proceedings. The Report printed was furnished on the order of the House, by its own clerk; and what was thus furnished, was printed entire, supposing it to be correct. If, as Mr. Rhodes thinks, the clerk was too brief, in his Report of Proceedings, he should have called him to account, at the time, as he had a right to do, and had his errors corrected."

A few weeks after the above appeared, we received the following, from one of Mr. Rhodes' colleagues in the House, touching the case in point.

Hilo, August 20th, 1851.

Dear Sir,—From the Polynesian of August 24, which only reached this place on Saturday last, we are surprised to learn, that Mr. G. Rhodes in a letter to you complains of injustice done him by the brevity of the Reports of the proceedings of Parliament, as printed in your paper.

Mr. Rhodes, in the room of having grounds for complaint, ought to feel under obligation to the clerk who reported, for the very brevity he complains of, since a more explicit report of Mr. Rhodes' proceedings, and of the principles he defended during the last two weeks of the session, would only be to his discredit, and a bore to the public.

If Mr. Rhodes still wishes for a detailed Report of his Parliamentary career and how he failed in agitating the community by unfounded and informal complaints of Catholics, we are willing to furnish one out of the material we have on hand, and we pledge ourselves, that it shall be one, against whose truth Mr. Rhodes himself would not dare to contend.

Finally and lastly allow me to say that I find it rather singular, that no other member of the House of Representatives excepting Mr. Rhodes has been vainglorious enough publicly to complain of injustice done by the brevity of the Reports, although they all have as just grounds for it as he pretends to have.

I am dear Sir,

Your truly,

F. FUNK.

It is with much reluctance that we again advert to the subject, but as Mr. R. insists upon throwing the blame of too brief a report upon us, we feel compelled, in self-defence, to assert again that he had the remedy in his own hands, and should have employed it.

Whether the publication of Mr. Rhodes' will "provoke a newspaper controversy," remains to be seen; it certainly has that tendency, which was one of the reasons that prevented its publication in the Polynesian. As his carrying, comports spirit was such, and it is a matter of surprise that Mr. R. assumes in the House were usually less, if presented in the spirit of his letters of July 10, 1851, and of Jan. 17, 1852.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—The premises of Geo. H. Bann, corner of Hotel and Alameda Streets, was sold on the 24th inst. for \$2,100. Terms cash. A. P. Everett, Auc.

The Alameda Estate, condemned for smuggling, was sold on the 24th for \$2,200. Terms cash. A. P. Everett, Auctioneer.

FIVE BOWTIES IN FEB.—There are five Sundays in Feb. this year, a thing that will not again occur till 1860.

N. V. C. ASSOCIATION.
On Thursday, Feb. 24th, at 11 o'clock A. M., a meeting of the members of the "Nunau Valley Country Association" was held at the office of the U. S. Consul.

After the meeting was called to order by Dr. R. W. Wood, the President, the report of the Treasurer was read and accepted:

The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:—

1. Resolved, That the report of the Secretary and Treasurer is highly creditable, and merits the thanks of this association.
2. G. P. Judd be Vice President in place of Wm. Paty, deceased.
3. That the other officers remain as before.
4. Resolved, that the executive committee be authorized to appoint some suitable person or persons to survey, enclose, sell and otherwise manage the land belonging to this association, so as in their opinion best to improve the property of said association.
5. Resolved, that the price of a family lot be \$50.
6. That the price of a quarter lot be \$20.
7. That the row of half lots on the Makai side of the Cemetery be appropriated for the burial of strangers at \$10 each grave.
8. That a charge of \$5 to \$8 each grave be made in the indigent lot to keep up the enclosures.
9. That the thanks of the meeting be tendered to the U. S. Consul, for the privilege of holding the meeting of the association in his office.

The officers for the ensuing year are the following:—

R. W. WOOD, President.
G. P. JUDD, Vice President.
S. C. DAMON, Treasurer and Secretary.
G. P. JUDD, Executive Committee.
F. W. THOMPSON, Executive Committee.
THOS. CUMMINGS, Executive Committee.
R. W. WOOD, Executive Committee.

Adjourned, S. C. DAMON, Secretary.

WE learn from the Elele Hawaii, (the newspaper published in the native language in Honolulu,) of the 26th Feb. that the births and deaths on the island of Lanai, and a portion of Maui, were as follows, for 1851.

On Lanai, births,	28
do. deaths,	15
excess of births,	13
At Oluwahu and Ukumehame, births,	11
do. do. deaths,	9
excess of births,	2
At Lahaina, deaths,	148
do. births,	92
excess of deaths,	56

The above comprises the district under the pastoral charge of Rev. D. Baldwin, who gives these facts from a record kept by him.

VOLCANO AGAIN IN ACTION.—By the following letter from H. L. Sheldon, Esq., it will be seen that the great crater on Mount Loa is again in action. We have nothing later from that quarter.

Holualoa, Kona, Hawaii, Feb. 19, 1852.

DEAR SIR,—I hasten to inform you by the first opportunity that the crater of "Mokuawewe" is again in active operation, after having lain dormant since August last. It broke out during last night, and towards morning lighted up the heavens like a full moon. While I wrote (7 A.M.) there is an immense cloud of smoke hanging over the mountain, almost obscuring the sun. I intend shortly to make a trip in the direction of Mauna Loa, when I will write particulars.

I hear of no news, except that Samuel Laniui has been elected for Kau to the Legislature.

Very truly yours,

H. L. SHELDON.

GUANO AT AUCTION.—By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that a quantity of this valuable manure will be sold at Auction on Monday next. Guano is universally admitted to be the quickest manure ever discovered, and as it is quite certain that the Sugar Estates on these Islands will not stand constant cropping without manure of some description, it would be well for our planters to take advantage of the few tons of Guano that will be offered, even if they only use it experimentally.

In England the wholesale cargo price is \$44 per ton.—Farmers have to pay \$30 per ton for small quantities. In France the same.—In the "U. S." the cargo price is \$50. In the Mauritius the same.—And in Canton \$7 per picul.

COLD WEATHER.—The mercury has fallen to 55 degrees Fahrenheit at Honolulu within a few days, and has been as low as 50, at Kani. This, we believe, has been the coldest weather of the season, and many persons, natives and foreigners, are suffering from colds in consequence. Fevers have been somewhat prevalent during this month, and some few deaths have occurred amongst natives, and the children of foreigners. But nothing of a malignant character has appeared in the diseases of this winter; and most cases have readily yielded to medical treatment, when seasonably applied.

STROCK BY LIGHTNING.—During the thunder-storm on Tuesday last week, three cows in the vicinity of Kaneohe, on this island, were killed by lightning. The occupants of a house near were partially paralyzed by the same stroke, but no fatal consequences followed.

Severe thunder-storms are of rare occurrence at the islands, and we do not now remember any fatal effects to human life during the past seventeen years from lightning.

MR. ABRAHAM FERNANDEZ has announced himself as the author of the articles in the Argus over the signature of "Alpha" and "Halfax." We have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with Mr. F., but from the productions of his pen which we have read, he is a correspondent of whom the Argus may well be proud. As we have before stated, we regard him as the Alpha and Omega of that print.

TO CAPT. THOMAS OF THE EMILY BOURNE, we are indebted for late San Francisco papers.

ADAMS & CO. will accept our thanks for a paper containing the very latest news from Paris.

We are informed that the collector at Olympia, on the 1st inst, seized two vessels, viz. the steamer Beaver, and the Mary Jane, a brig. The steamer had reported herself as a pilot, which subsequently proved to be false; but we have no farther particulars.

A new and independent steam line is to be formed between New York and San Francisco. The steamships Winfield Scott and Union have been withdrawn from the line via New Orleans, and will henceforth be placed on the new one. The Winfield Scott will run between San Francisco and Panama, and the Union will keep up connection between New York and Chicago.

The city Government remains in much confusion. We hope the unhappy results of partisan squabbling will induce true men to use the right of suffrage under a solemn sense of religious and social duty. Religious men, in a free government must become politicians on principle for the safety of the city and the State.—Cal. paper.

ELEVEN DAYS LATER FROM THE U. S. AND EUROPE.

STILL LATER FROM FRANCE.

LONDON DATES TO DEC. 24. PARIS, DEC. 22.

By the arrival of the American brig Zoe, Capt. Pearson, at Lahaina, 17 days from San Francisco, we are in receipt of the U. S. mail, which left New York on the 27th Dec. By the same arrival, we have received New York dates to January 5th, and dates from Paris to Dec. 22, for which we are indebted to the politeness of G. D. Gilman, Esq.

The news from Paris is full of interest, Louis Napoleon having complete control of the administration of the Government. We cannot give a better condensed view of the state of affairs in Paris than by quoting the following from the New York Herald of Dec. 28, and Alta California, Feb. 6th.

The steamships Europa, Hermann, and Baltic, with eleven days' later advices from Europe, arrived at this port yesterday. The news is of the most astounding character, and of the most overwhelming importance.

In one word, the late republic has ceased to exist, and Louis Napoleon is the absolute dictator of France. It is not necessary here to recapitulate the practical fulfillment of the much dreaded coup d'etat which has been hanging for several weeks in the air over the National Assembly. It has fallen upon them like a thunder clap. They are imprisoned or dispersed; and every attempt to reorganize the scattered fragments still at large is promptly put down. Cromwell himself, in the dissolution of the Long Parliament, did not exhibit a greater degree of dashing audacity than Louis Napoleon in this coup d'etat. The consummate secrecy with which his plan was arranged, is only surpassed by the masterly skill and intrepidity with which they were carried out. The whole movement is worthy of the indomitable courage of the great Napoleon. To overcome the opposition of the Assembly, to arrest the session, to dissolve the Assembly, to meet the most prompt and fearless action, upon a plan of the most carefully considered measure of precaution. It was done; and France is revolutionized at a single blow. It was a clean piece of work; and Louis Napoleon has shown that, if he was equal to the most audacious act of usurpation, he has also had the nerve to grapple the full measure of the terrible responsibility.

By the last arrival, we published from the Paris Constitutionnel, the organ of Louis Napoleon, a very significant article, announcing the Assembly, and the arrest of the Assembly. In these, however, he disclosed no new intentions. He was still at Philadelphia at last accounts, having suffered severely from an attack of sickness. He would proceed to Baltimore, thence to Washington, on his recovery. He had declined a public reception tendered by the citizens of the former place.

We are pained to learn that Mr. Clay is no better—that he is indeed very seriously ill. By many it is believed that he is gradually declining, and cannot survive many days. The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, under date Dec. 24, says:—

"The final and inevitable fate of all men is fast encompassing Mr. Clay. Inexorable death moves apace toward his distinguished victim. The lion is at last driven to his lair, and he helplessly awaits the shaft which is to terminate his career. There is hardly the shadow of a hope left."

An engagement between the army and populace had taken place, of which the official report of the loss of the army was 16 killed. The loss on the part of the population was variously estimated from three to six hundred, for the greater part innocent persons who had exposed themselves by their own imprudence.

The election returns are not all known yet, but half of the departments having been heard of. His protest of the election has proceeded quietly, and the financial, manufacturing and commercial accounts were favorable.

At the polls in Paris no persons were allowed to distribute negative votes.

At Amiens the bishop and his clergy and the religious congregations voted openly in the affirmative.

It is at last perfectly certain that Gen. Cavaignac is at liberty, and once more restored to his family circle in the Rhin du Heider.

At Victor Hugo, who was closely pursued by the police, made his escape into Belgium by means of a false passport. The two sons of the exiled poet are still confined in the prison of the Conciergerie.

The Government, it seems, is much nettled at the presence of M. Thiens in London. They gave out that he was going to Germany. No sooner had he reached the Rhine than he doubled like an old hand northward, until he was ferried across the Channel at Ostend.

After the result of the poll is known and published, Changarnier, Lamoriciere, and the remaining prisoners at Ham will be liberated.

M. de Morny, the minister of the Interior, has commended the attendance of the syndics of the printers of Paris, and informed them that the intention of the government is to prevent the publication, unless previously approved by him, of any book or pamphlet of less than 10 sheets.

Decrees are daily published in Paris, all which, the N. Y. Tribune says, "are made, proposed, passed, signed, and promulgated by the President alone, who is thus Council of State, Legislature and Executive at once."

The following is the proclamation of Louis Napoleon to the army.

SOLDIERS! Be proud of your mission; you will save the country. I rely upon you, not to violate the laws, but to command respect for the first law of the country—national sovereignty—of which I am the legitimate representative.

You long suffered like me from the obstacles that prevented me doing you all the good I intended and opposed the demonstrations of your sympathy in my favor. Those obstacles are removed. The Assembly sought to impair the authority which I derive from the entire nation; it has ceased to exist.

In 1830, as well as in 1848, you were treated as a vanquished army. After having branded your heroic disinterestedness, they disdained to consult your sympathies and wishes, and, nevertheless, you are the elite of the nation. To-day at this solemn moment, I wish the voice of the army to be heard. Vote, then, freely as citizens; but as soldiers, do not forget that passive obedience to the orders of the chief of the Government is the rigorous duty of the army, from the general down to the soldier. It is for me, who am responsible for my actions before the people and posterity, to adopt the measures most conducive to the public welfare.

As for you, maintain entire the rules of discipline and honor. By your imposing attitude assist the country in manifesting its will with calmness and reflection. Be ready to repress all attempts against the free exercise of the sovereignty of the people.

Soldiers, I do not expect you to forget the recollections attached to my name. They are engraved on your hearts. We are united by indissoluble ties. Your history is mine. There is between us in the past a community of glory and misfortune. There shall be in the future a community of sentiments and resolutions for the repose of grandeur of France.

(Signed) LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAAPARTE.

Palace of the Elisee, Dec. 2.

ENGLAND.—The dates from Liverpool are to the 24th December. The recent dictatorial measures of Louis Napoleon have occasioned great solicitude in England, which the London Times says almost amounts to actual fright.

SPAIN.—Madrid accounts of the 11th Dec. state that the reply of the Government of the United States to her Majesty, for the insult offered to

the Spanish flag, was highly satisfactory. Her Majesty has, therefore, pardoned all the American prisoners concerned in the late Cuban invasion.

Rome. The Constitutional says: "We are informed that the Pope has addressed a letter to his Nuncio in Paris, in which he expresses his entire approbation of the acts of Louis Napoleon, which have saved society and religion."

NAPLES.—Advices from Naples, of the 9th Dec., state that the news of the movement of the President in Paris had been received by the Government there with the most lively satisfaction.

AUSTRIA.—The organs of the Austrian Government are loud in their eulogiums of Louis Napoleon. The Hungarian journals denounce his conduct. It is currently reported in Vienna that the coup d'etat of Louis Napoleon had been long preconcerted with the Emperors of Russia and of Austria; that the funds necessary for its accomplishment were furnished by the former, and that they were transmitted to Paris via Vienna.

BURNING OF THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON.—The most unpleasant feature of intelligence by fire is the account of the destruction by fire of the splendid Congressional Library in the Capitol building. The fire occurred on a bitter cold morning, (December 24th), and is thought to have originated from one of the flues in the library, communicating with combustible material. Before water could be procured in sufficient quantities, after the discovery, to arrest the flames, the interior of the apartment was all on fire. About sixty thousand volumes of the library of Congress were destroyed, exceeding in value a quarter of a million of dollars. Jefferson's library, for which Congress paid forty thousand dollars, was entirely consumed. Many of these books were highly valuable, on account of the marginal notes in Jefferson's handwriting. Rare books, presented by foreign governments, to a large amount, are also gone. The fire was caused, no doubt, from the intense heat of the flues.

The marble busts and splendid cases—one of them tastefully adorned, and filled with 1800 bronze medals presented by Vattelmeur—together with all the splendid works of art in the cases, were consumed.

The water had to be conveyed into the Capitol from the basins in the grounds, their being nowhere any where in the building itself.

At one time, such was the progress of the flames that the dome was in imminent danger, as well as the roof of both houses.

The two chambers of Congress are uninjured, and business will not be arrested.

The Kosuth excitement appears to have considerably abated, although the reception of the distinguished patriot at Philadelphia was very animated and enthusiastic. He was escorted through the city by about two thousand of the military, and delivered a few short addresses. In these, however, he disclosed no new intentions. He was still at Philadelphia at last accounts, having suffered severely from an attack of sickness. He would proceed to Baltimore, thence to Washington, on his recovery. He had declined a public reception tendered by the citizens of the former place.

We are pained to learn that Mr. Clay is no better—that he is indeed very seriously ill. By many it is believed that he is gradually declining, and cannot survive many days. The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, under date Dec. 24, says:—

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Mr. Editor.—Having heard so much of late regarding Lahaina, I felt anxious the first spare moment I could find to take a trip there, and ascertain for myself how things really were. My passage by the steamer would doubtless have proved a pleasant one, had it not been interrupted by seeing so many of my fellow passengers suffer so severely from sea sickness. One of my friends, I should imagine, will not venture on board a steamer again, if I may judge from his appearance when he has in sight from below, where he had stowed himself away. The last year he has proved his turn for figures, and I have no doubt he was figuring in turn all the time he was below, where he found they were getting too bulky and confused, which obliged him to come on deck and cast them up.—

Had a mitre been placed on his head, and lawn sleeves on his arms, he would have looked anything but a Bishop.

The appearance of Lahaina from the sea has a rugged look, the land being nearly washed away by the breakers to the foot of the dwellings on the beach, and the low productive land behind not perceptible till you come upon it. I was more reminded of Tahiti from a first view on shore, than any other place I ever visited. There are a great many stores or shops, some of them having a tolerable business like appearance. That of Messrs. Bolles & Co. is the best. Through the politeness of Mr. Bolles I examined the whole of their premises. They have no less than three large substantial stores in the back, besides numerous sheds, capable of holding, I should imagine, all the goods that will ever be at Lahaina at one time; and their wholesale and retail place of business, is commodious and well arranged. My attention was mostly taken by a large Hu tree on the premises, the boughs of which are supported by props, extending over a piece of ground at least 400 feet in circumference. This makes a splendid shelter for casks of oil, molasses, &c., for which it is generally used, but at the time I saw it, it was sheltering about 300 large pumpkins, purchased for my friend Capt. Lyons. Although the greater part of these pumpkins would make a man exclaim, if he had to carry one far, "there's no pumpkins about this," still they look as nothing under this wide spread tree.

The following is, as far as I could ascertain, a pretty correct number of stores, &c., at Lahaina.

2 wholesale and retail stores kept by Americans, 6 retail stores "Chinamen, 1 " " " a Lascar, 1 " " " a half-caste

18 Beer shops!! 2 Auctioneers, 3 Doctors, 2 Lawyers, 2 Carpenter, 1 Cooper, 2 Butchers, 1 Shoemaker, 1 Blacksmith, and last, though not the least, one hotel. Since the steamer was there, this hotel has been opened, which, if conducted properly, will be a great accommodation to parties visiting there, as well as to the inhabitants at large. The want of one was greatly felt when the steamer arrived, as a great many of the passengers had not a place to go to on shore. I heard several of them say they would not venture to Lahaina again till such a place was established. The proprietor of the present hotel is spoken of in such a way, that I have no doubt his undertaking will prove as beneficial to the public as to himself. Success attend him.

The two-story building erected some time back for His Majesty, which has a very pretty appearance from the sea, I felt anxious to visit, but on arriving on the spot I must confess I was, to use a sailors expression, "taken aback," as nothing short of ruins are left to show what it was originally intended for. This is to be regretted, as one or two thousand dollars now expended upon it, would make it a good substantial building, which is much needed there. It is at present used as a Police court,

the lower room, which runs the whole length of the building, in which Judge Lee holds his circuit court, being at present occupied by the native district Justice, and the upper one, which is very small in comparison, by Wm. Ap. Jones, Esq. Police Magistrate. There are a great number of rooms in the building, but daily dropping to pieces. The only objection I heard used against its being repaired was, that at certain periods of the year the wind comes down in such strong gusts from the valleys, that it is impossible to find hands to repair the damage done to the verandah and roof, as they are seriously damaged about four times a year.—This is an idle excuse, as it might be repaired in such a way, that even the typhoons in the China seas, if wrought within play of the building, could not injure it.

I happened to arrive at this said building just in time to hear a trial which was going on. I did not feel very anxious at first to make one of the spectators, but as I perceived a good deal of interest depicted in the countenances of some, and fear in others, and as the Police Magistrate Mr. Jones sent out a messenger politely inviting me in, I made one of the number. Mr. Jones and the native were both presiding. Great order was kept, and I doubted whether our worthy Police Magistrate would not have benefited by the proceedings had he been present. From what I could understand, and from the information given me, the case was this: It appeared that three young natives, the sons of petty chiefs, and the attendants of Lot, son of governor Kekuanoa, had taken a boat belonging to a respectable native on shore, and gone off to the steamer, then lying at anchor. The native missing his boat, and having occasion to use it, sent his boys to bring it back. Lot's boys refused to give it up, although they were told the owner required it, when a fight ensued, and the poor native's boat came off the worse, as one who appeared in court had his nose partly knocked out of its proper position, his eyes prevented seeing daylight, and otherwise showing marks of not having been in the hands of affectionate friends. The Police Magistrate Mr. Jones, gave them a pretty severe reprimand, and after he had done, the native Justice rose (instead of making the prisoners, who were all the time accommodated with comfortable seats) and addressed them as follows:—"You have been found guilty of violating the law by ill-treating the witnesses whom you see before you, while under the influence of liquor. The excuse you have made adds to the crime. You must not imagine, 'said he in real European style,' that because you are the sons of chiefs and the attendants of Prince Lot, you will be allowed to do as you choose, for in this court we know no distinction of person, and mete out the law to the high as well as the low. I therefore fine you \$31 each, and shall keep you in the Fort till said fine is paid." They were accordingly marched to their new lodging houses. This is as it ought to be, and I mention this fact worthy of notice. I have been credibly informed since, that from the time of Mr. Jones' installation into office, the same spirit of justice, fearlessness of results, is daily carried out.

The breakwater now erecting will be a great benefit to the inhabitants as well as to the masters of vessels arriving there, but I am fearful it will be a very long time before it is finished, as the decision, upon which all the labor depends, is all so useless, when drawing too much water for the plan, consequently